

(b:) AMENDMENT TO SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0018] as exemplified below.

[0018] As may be seen in **Figs. 2A** and **2B** loudspeaker units **12** are disposed in trapezoidal housings **13**. By trapezoidal it is meant that the housings **13** are characterized from bases **28** and upper covers **26** which converge from front to back of the units **12**. This same shape is sometimes referred to as a trapezium. The front face **14** and back wall **24** are parallel giving each housing **13** a side on trapezoidal appearance. The individual sides of a trapezoidal housing **13**, such as side **22**, are trapezoidally shaped with front and rear parallel edges and top and bottom converging sides. In practice, loudspeaker units **12** are arranged in a vertical plane, either straight up and down as shown in **Fig. 2A**, or in a curving manner such as shown in **Fig. 2B**, or, as is most typically the case where large volumes need to be covered, as a mixture of shapes (straight vertical **40**, moderate curve **42**, tight curve **44**) as shown in **Fig. 3**. The more nearly straight the array, the greater the vertical compression of the sound output from the array for reaching distant portions of an audience. Whatever the curvature, the front faces **14** meet edge to edge **34** to maintain spacing between acoustic transducers. Along the back faces **24** the units **12** may be arrayed step wise in a curved fashion meeting along edges **34**, or the units may be held vertically with a gap **32** between the trailing edges **34**.